



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

and the importance of their conservation made clear. The harvesting and utilization of the timber crop is described in an interesting manner, as well as the training and duties of the forester. Some attention is given to such forest industries as maple sugar making, nut growing, resin production, and wood distillation. A word is said about the value and care of shade trees, and a glance is taken at the future possibilities of forestry, everything being treated in a non-technical way likely to interest the "Boy Scout" and many of his elders. The latter part of the book is devoted to very brief descriptions of some 50 trees, each being illustrated by a small drawing of leaves and flowers or fruit.

While neither a textbook nor a scientific treatise, it is interesting and seems well suited to the purpose of interesting the public and more particularly the boys, in the forest and the forester as they concern the happiness and prosperity of our land.—GEO. D. FULLER.

**Soil bacteriology.**—A laboratory manual of soil bacteriology by FRED<sup>3</sup> is intended as a guide to teachers and students in courses given in soil bacteriology. The subject is logically developed and directions are given in clear, concise form. There is perhaps no branch of bacteriology so intimately associated with chemistry as soil bacteriology, and therefore considerable attention is given to this phase of the subject. There are a number of excellent illustrations in the book, and one of the most valuable features is the fairly complete assortment of recipes for preparing culture media suitable for the study of soil bacteria. Special sections deal with methods of quantitative and qualitative chemical methods of analysis. Provision is made at the conclusion of exercises for the student to record results in tabular form, a feature which adds materially to the value of the book.

It is being realized in agricultural schools that the study of soil bacteriology is of eminent importance, and this manual will undoubtedly be appreciated by those interested in such courses.—P. G. HEINEMANN.

**North American flora.**—The first part of Vol. 21 begins the Chenopodiales by presenting the Chenopodiaceae monographed by STANDLEY.<sup>4</sup> There are 195 species recognized, distributed among 27 genera. A new genus (*Meiomeria*) is based upon *Chenopodium stellatum* S. Wats. The large genera are *Atriplex* (96 species, 20 of which are new), *Chenopodium* (52 species, 13 of which are new), and *Dondia* (20 species, 7 of which are new). New species are also described in *Salicornia* (2) and *Endolepis*. One of the remarkable features of the family is the number of small genera, 13 being represented by a single species, and 4 by 2 species. In fact, 177 of the 195 species are included in 4 of the 27 genera.

<sup>3</sup> FRED, EDWIN B., A laboratory manual of soil bacteriology. 12mo. pp. 170. Philadelphia: Saunders Co. 1916. \$1.25.

<sup>4</sup> North American Flora 21: part 1. pp. 1-93. Chenopodiales: Chenopodiaceae, by P. C. STANDLEY. New York Botanical Garden. 1916.

The sixth part of Vol. 9 concludes the presentation of the *Agaricaceae* by MURRILL,<sup>5</sup> 5 genera being presented, which include 165 species, 16 of which are described as new. The largest genus is *Clitocybe*, with 88 species and including 13 of the new species. The part closes with a list of corrections and a bibliography for the volume.—J. M. C.

**Jackson's glossary.**—A third edition of this well known volume has appeared.<sup>6</sup> The development of subjects in botany and the consequent growth in terminology has made a new edition imperative. Especially is this true in reference to the numerous "recently coined terms" in ecology. No glossary can be perfect, and it would be easy to pick flaws in this one, but it must be regarded as complete and trustworthy as such a book can be. It contains approximately 21,000 terms, so that it must be fairly representative of botanical terminology. With the increasing number of special fields of botany, even a trained botanist needs a convenient glossary on his shelves.—J. M. C.

**Correspondence of Linnaeus.**—Under the editorship of HULTH, the correspondence of LINNAEUS is to be published in a series of volumes, the first one of which has just appeared.<sup>7</sup> The collection includes letters "from and to" LINNAEUS. The extent of the correspondence is indicated by the fact that this first volume, of over 400 pages, includes 49 correspondents listed under the first two letters of the alphabet. Most of the letters are in Latin, and give an intimate and interesting picture of the biology and biologists of the Linnaean period.—J. M. C.

## NOTES FOR STUDENTS

**Cecidiology.**—Three interesting American papers on the histology of galls have been published recently and demonstrate the increasing interest in the study of pathogenic structures.

STEWART<sup>8</sup> presents a very interesting paper on the anatomy of *Peridermium* galls. The studies were made from *Peridermium cerebrum* Pk. on *Pinus Banksiana* Lamb. Galls of various ages were used, but all of them from young branches. It appears that the infection usually takes place during the first year's growth of the shoot. The woody portion of the gall was very distinct from the normal tissue. The author summarizes his results as follows:

<sup>5</sup> *Op. cit.* Agaricaceae, by W. A. MURRILL. 9:375-426. 1916.

<sup>6</sup> JACKSON, BENJAMIN DAYDON, A glossary of botanic terms, with their derivation and accent. 8vo. pp. xii+428. Philadelphia: Lippincott. 1916. \$3.00.

<sup>7</sup> HULTH, J. M., Bref och Skrifvelser af och till CARL VON LINNÉ. Vol. I. ADANSON-BRUNNICH. 8vo. pp. viii+429. Upsala: Akademiska Boktryckeriet. 1916.

<sup>8</sup> STEWART, ALBAN, Notes on the anatomy of *Peridermium* galls. Amer. Jour. Bot. 3:12-22. 1916.